Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 *Chesnut Street.*

NUMBER 1481.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of William Young, John Mills, and John Mills, jun. Booksellers and Stationers, under the firm of W. Young, Mills and Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the copartnership are requested to make payment to William Young, and those having demands are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.

William Young,
John Mills,
John Mills, jun.

Philadelphia, June 6th, 1797.

W. YOUNG

Continues the bookselling and stationary business at the usual place, wholesale and retail, where he has now a very large assortment of

Writing and Printing Papers and Books,

Of which catalogues with the prices affixed are delivered gratis.

Wanted,

A person well qualified in the bookselling and stationary business. Applications will be received till the first July next, at No. 52, south Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street.

June 6. d7p

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000	dollars,
& cash	30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000 - -		10,000
20 do.	500 - -		10,000
00 do.	100 - -		10,000
200 do.	50 - -		10,000
400 do.	25 - -		10,000
1,000 do.	20 -		20,000
15,000 do.	10 -		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

A few hhds. N. E. Rum,

Of a SUPERIOR QUALITY,

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, And IMPERIAL } *TEAS*, in quarter chests,

FOR SALE BY
A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,
No. 60 Dock-street.

May 22 mw&sgt

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,
Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 22w3w

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d30t

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

For Freight or Charter,

THE

Brig Fame,

FRANCIS KNOX, Master:

A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations fo passengers.

Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.

June 6. 6p

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jesse & Robert Waln-

May 26 §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 19 §

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,
The Swedish Ship

Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons barthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.
May 26. tuthsót

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof }

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun. at his Compting-house, No. 89, South Third-street,

A quantity of the best

Boston mess Beef in whole and half barrels. fit for ship's use
Do. Pork do.
A quantity of Sherry Wine
A few Pipes Oil Proof Brandy, just landed from Bordeaux
Chocolate in Boxes
Rice, Cotton, Cahile Soap, and
Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.

May 27. eo6t

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Household Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 3 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures, directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

St. Andrew's Society.

AT a quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Golden Swan, last evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members thereof:

Lord Henry Stewart,
The Honorable Thomas M'Donald,
Mr. William Alexander,
Capt. Duncan Rose,
Mr. James Thorbur,
Mr. James Stuart, jun.
Mr. William Gardner,
Mr. Samuel Campbell, of N. Y.

The treasurer, Mr. Shields, presented to the meeting the statement of the funds of the society; whereupon, it was

Resolved, that he be requested to continue his strenuous exertions to collect in the arrears due to the poor fund, and to make report of his success thereiu at the next quarterly meeting.

Richard Lake, Secretary.

June 1. 3p

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

May 30 dtf

Grattan and Comp.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of

PERFUMERY,

Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.

Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.

Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month

June 5 6t

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

The subscribers, have for sale, the following Goods, viz:

OLD Madeira Wine, in pipes.
Port do. in pipes, hogsheads & qr. casks.
Malaga do. in hogsheads and qr. casks.
Sherry do. in quarter casks.
Claret do. of excellent quality, in bottles.
Russia Duck.
Do. Diaper and Huckaback.
Coarse Toweling.
Ising Glass, first sort.
Russia white Soap, cut in small bars.
Mould Candles, in boxes of 60lb weight.
London Porter, in bottles.
100 barrels of good beef.
A wrought-iron Book Case.

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

Philadelphia, 2d June, 1797. d.

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.
Yellow Nankeens.
Canton Cloth.
Lutestrings.
Silk Handkerchiefs.
Sewing Silk.
Cotton in bales.
Peruvian Bark.
Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Holland Gin in pipes.
Do. Cheese.
Do. Glass ware.
China Ware.
Window Blinds.
Rheubarb.
Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 5, South 4th Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the best Dutch Gunpowder for sale by Samuel Breck, jun. No. 89, south Third-street.

May 27. eo6t

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.

No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.

May 22 §2ot

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emertics	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut street.

May 16. dtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Jones's Wharf, where he has for sale

24 hogsheads Cod Fish.

A store to let,

In Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets.

May 29. 6p

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

A Compting House to let.

THE Compting House formerly occupied by MR. John E. Caldwell, on Ross' wharf, will be vacant on 1st June—and for hire to any person who may apply for same. For terms enquire of the printer hereof.

May 31. eo6p

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

John Stickney Merchant of Worceſter, (Maſſachuſetts) has invented an Arch Bridge, for which he has received a Patent from the Government of the United States.

The improvements made in this conſtruction are in the firſt inſtance, a ſaving of one third the quantity of Timber commonly uſed in ſtructures of this kind, but a ſmall quantity of Iron will be required. The timber being very compact will not only add to the beauty, but greatly to the ſtrength of the arch. The diſtance to which it may be carried is indeterminate, as it may with eaſe and ſafety be extended from one hundred to eight hundred feet. The length of the largeſt ſticks required would be only thirty two feet for an Arch of any length, and in the manner they are united, no part can ever get aſunder until taken apart by the workmen, they may with eaſe at any time take out any one or more ſticks, and replace them without any detriment to the ſtanding part; therefore a bridge of this kind might at very ſmall expence be kept in repair for ages.

It is well known that Arch Bridges are extremely beneficial. At the common accidents which throw down pile bridges, ſuch as torrents of floods, loads of Ice, or floating timbers, which beat with irreſiſtable violen e againſt the piers, will have no power over a fabric of this kind.

No bridge is more beautiful than one of a ſingle arch, nor any more convenient and firm than theſe when properly conſtructed, nor more agreeable to paſs over when the aſcent is very gradual, and no maſſy timbers over head to impede the proſpect.

Beſides the numerous advantages of this new conſtruction, from the eaſe and ſafety in which they can be repaired there reſults a promiſe of their being of great utility to the Country.

The following is the article of our treaty with Sweden, produced and read by Mr. W. Smith on Monday.

"If in any future war at ſea, the contracting powers reſolve to remain neuter, and, as ſuch, to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, then it is agreed, that if the merchant ſhips of either party ſhould happen to be in a part of the ſea, where the ſhips of war of the ſame nation are not ſtationed, or if they are met on the high ſea, without being able to have recourſe to their own convoys, in that caſe the commander of the ſhips of war of the other party, if required, ſhall in good faith and ſincerity give them all neceſſary aſſiſtance, and, in ſuch caſe, the ſhips of war and frigates of either of the powers, ſhall protect and ſupport the merchant ſhips of the other, provided nevertheleſs that the ſhips claiming aſſiſtance are not engaged in any illicit commerce contrary to the principles of neutrality."

Mr. W Smith, in the debate on Monday, denied the aſſertion of Mr. Giles, that France had declared certain British ports in the Weſt-Indies to be in a ſtate of rebellion; it was Victor Hugues who had iſſued the declaration. Mr. Smith did not ſuppoſe the government of France could hazard ſuch a ridiculous doctrine.

The following is a *correct* Copy of the Reſolutions of Mr. W. Smith, depending in the Houſe of Repreſentatives:

1. *Reſolved*,—That further proviſion ought to be made by law, for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

2. *Reſolved*—That further proviſion be made by law, for completing and manning the frigates *United States*, *Conſtitution* and *Conſtellation*.

3. *Reſolved*—That proviſion be made by law, for procuring by purchaſe, a further naval force, to conſiſt of frigates, of guns, and ſloops of war, of guns.

4. *Reſolved*—That proviſion be made by law, for empowering the Preſident to employ the naval force of the United States, as convoys, to protect the trade thereof.

5. *Reſolved*—That proviſion be made by law, for regulating the arming of the merchants veſſels, of the United States.

6. *Reſolved*—That the exiſting Military eſtabliſhment ought to be augmented by an addition of one regiment or corps of artilleriſts and engineers, and companies of dragoons.

7. *Reſolved*—That proviſion be made by law, for empowering the Preſident to raiſe a *proviſional* army, to conſiſt of regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery, and one regiment of dragoons, by commiſſioning the officers, and by volunteers or enliſtments, whenever the circumſtances of the country ſhall, in his opinion, render the ſaid army neceſſary for the protection and defence of the United States: *Provided*, that neither the officers or ſoldiers ſhall receive any pay or emoluments until called into actual ſervice.

8. *Reſolved*—That proviſion be made by law, to authorize the Preſident to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a ſum not exceeding dollars, to defray the expence which may ariſe in providing for the defence and ſecurity of the United States.

9. *Reſolved*—That proviſion be made by law, to raiſe a revenue adequate to the reimburſement, within years, of ſuch ſum as may be borrowed, as aforeſaid.

10. *Reſolved*—That proviſion be made by law, to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of arms, ammunition, and military and naval ſtores.

Thoſe Printers who have publiſhed the Reſolves in an incorrect ſhape, are requeſted to publiſh the above.

FROM THE AURORA.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797.

Fellow Citizens,

THE charge of Judge Iredell to the jury at Richmond, and the conſequent preſentment of myſelf and others—I have lately read with every ſentiment of indignation which could be inſpired in the boſom of a free man: If my countrymen do not feel the ſame reſentment it muſt be becauſe they have forgotten thoſe ſentiments ſo favourable to the freedom of opinion which a few years ago we fought and bled for. The judiciary inſtitutions of the United States are valuable only as they tend to preſerve the public peace and individual rights, by a regular and juſt execution of the laws:—If no law has been violated, there can be no buſineſs for the federal judiciary, and it is as yet a feature of liberty we enjoy, that no law has made it culpable to entertain or to expreſs our opinions either in matters of religion or politics; It has, however, been a regular practice of the federal judges, to make political diſcourſes to the grand jurors throughout the United States: They have become a band of political preachers, inſtead of a ſage body to adminiſter the law:—They do not complain of violations of any law and point out the true courſe of redreſs, but they complain of opinions which they ſeem to think tend to defeat their ſyſtem of politics; the next thing I ſuppoſe will be, their ſyſtem of religion. They ſeem to be making uſe of their power and influence both perſonally and officially to controul the freedom of individual opinion, and theſe things excite a ſuſpicion that if they are continued, the time will come, when men of different political and religious ſentiments from the judges, will not find that eaſy acceſs to juſtice which thoſe of different opinions may expect. Beſides the impropriety of theſe kinds of charges to jurors as they are a departure from the immediate province of the judges—they ſhew a political influence over the judges by the executive, which is calculated to do irretrievable harm. Judge Iredell's charge at Richmond not only countenances theſe remarks, but will give riſe to the moſt ſerious train of reflections, that can engage the mind of any man devoted to the freedom of opinion.—The jury who acted under this charge, appear by their preſentment to have conſidered it as an authority for cenſuring the independence of private opinion. They have preſented as a real evil the circular letters of ſeveral members of Congreſs, without name, and particularly mine by name, becauſe they diſſeminate unfounded calumnies againſt the government, tending to ſeparate the people from it, and increaſe or produce a foreign influence. If theſe letters contained calumnies that were illegal—if they produced, or increaſed a foreign influence in our country contrary to law, the authors were fit ſubjects for a preſentment and for puniſhment. The omiſſion to preſent the authors as culprits, and confining preſentment to the opinions contained in the letters, afford the moſt unanſwerable proof that theſe letters were not the evidences of any illegal act; if they were, neither the court or jury ſeem to have underſtood the proper manner of doing their duty; if they were not they have judicially animadverted upon the freedom of opinion, with a view either to ſuppreſs it, or to counteract its beneficial effects. At a diſtance from my conſtituents, charged with their beſt intereſts, and bound to give them ſuch information relative to their public concerns, as I poſſeſſed, I never before knew it was criminal to execute this duty. If I have written falſely with a view to deceive my countrymen, why did not this enlightened jury ſtate the facts which I have miſrepreſented? I could then have acquitted myſelf by the proofs I poſſeſs; but when they attack my political opinions, which are but the reſult of facts, they do but oppoſe opinion to opinion. If they can draw better concluſions from all neceſſary evidence relative to the points upon which I have ſpoken than myſelf, they ſhould have preſented to you that courſe of reaſoning by which they were ſatisfied, and thus by addreſſing themſelves to your judgments have ſatisfied you in oppoſition to the opinions which I have given; but this would not have anſwered their purpoſe. They were armed with an awful power, and a naked preſentment ment ſucceeding a political charge from the bench was better calculated to overawe than a manly courſe of argument. I need not ſay to my fellow-citizens, that I love my country and will ſupport its government, upon the principles of a freeman:—I do not believe any branch of its adminiſtrators is infallible, and whenever they appear to me to incroach on the principles which are neceſſary to ſupport our freedom and independence, I will continue to act the part of a watchful centinel at the poſt where you have placed me: a charge that I was attempting by my letters to produce, or increaſe a foreign influence deſtructive of my country's intereſt, ſeems to be but the reſult of an act too often and too ſucceſsfully uſed by thoſe who are meditating the object they proſcribe, while by alarms they are diminiſhing the affection of the public towards a nation they dread, they are but ſecretly making way for a new attachment towards a nation they love; and in proportion as they can ſucceed in the firſt view, they are ſure in the courſe of human events of obtaining their wiſhes in the latter view. Look at the names of the grand jury who have made this unexampled preſentment although you will find ſome native Americans who have been attached to the independence of their country, you will readily perceive what they mean by foreign influence: I, like you, my fellow citizens, can have no views of this ſort. I have felt, and I ſtill do feel, an attachment for the French nation: They aſſiſted my country to eſtabliſh its independence, and they aided us in ſecuring peace: They have founded a republic on the overthrow of monarchy and tyranny; I therefore feel intereſted in their favour: I look with a friendly eye on their faults, but I admire their heroiſm and military proweſs. Still if that nation or any other on earth, ſhall invade the independence and freedom of my country, I ſhall view the attempt as an independent American. It is Britiſh influence that we have moſt to dread. In proportion as our commerce and intercourſe with England has become more neceſſary to them, by the events in Europe, a ſtronger deſire has been manifeſted to ſtop our intercourſe with France and engage it in favor of Great Britain. Whenever our commerce has turned in favor of France, England has oppreſſed it; whenever it has turned in favor of England, France has oppreſſed it. Our commerce has become a ſubject of conteſt between theſe two nations: It is injured and oppreſt by both. England was appeaſed for a moment by Mr. Jay's treaty: As a neutral nation we are bound to place France on the ſame footing: But the occaſion has offered a ſavourable opportunity to England, to irritate us with France, and France with us, with a view to eſtabliſh an incurable quarrel, the conſequence of which muſt be a compete monopoly of us and our intereſts by Great Britain.—In this view it is that alarms are ſpread about French influence; for if a quarrel can be inſured between France and America, no moral truth can be more true, than this political one, that the United States will be thrown into an alliance offenſive and defenſive with Great Britain. My wiſhes and my determinations have always been to maintain the neutrality of the United States, and regardleſs of the intereſt of other nations to keep free from connecting our national fortunes with thoſe of any European power.—For theſe things and for theſe endeavours my opinions have been held up by a grand jury at Richmond as derogatory to the happineſs and peace of my country: You my fellow citizens will view this attempt to influence opinion with the indignation it deſerves, and I promiſe you moſt ſincerely it ſhall not intimidate me from purſuing the ſame means of informing you which has incurred the cenſure of this political court and jury.

I am with every ſentiment of reſpect,
my Fellow Citizens.
your faithful ſervant,
SAM. J. CABELL.

The printers who are friends to freedom of opinion, and eſpecially ſuch as may have publiſhed the charge and preſentment alluded to are requeſted to give the above a place in their papers.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Debate on Mr. KITTERA's *Motion.*

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

A communication was received from the Treaſurer of the United States, with his accounts up to the 31ſt of March laſt, which was ordered to be printed.

The houſe again entered upon the conſideration of the anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech; when the Speaker having ſtated the queſtion under diſcuſſion at the time the houſe laſt adjourned, viz. the previous queſtion upon the motion of Mr. Kittera, for inſerting a clauſe in the addreſs in reference to the ſpoliations committed upon our fellow citizens.

Mr. J. Williams expreſſed his concern that this motion had been brought forward at all. In order to extricate the houſe from the difficulty, he had propoſed to inſert the word "juſtice," which he believed would have had the deſired effect. He did not think it was the buſineſs of that houſe to take into conſideration the loſſes ſuſtained by our merchants from the ſpoliations of the French; if they choſe to run riſks, they muſt take the conſequences. But the queſtion having been brought before the houſe, if it were negatived our merchants would have a claim upon government for their loſſes. He wiſhed, therefore, to have kept the ſubject out of ſight, ſince our citizens would not like to be taxed to pay for theſe ſpoliations. It was the opinion of one part of the houſe, that the propoſition for placing France on an equal footing with other nations would have the effect to preſerve us in peace; he wiſhed, therefore, that it ſhould go out unclogged. He hoped the mover would withdraw his motion; he thought it would be a conciliatory ſtep, and his propoſition, he was of opinion, would anſwer every purpoſe.

Mr. Sewall would not have troubled the houſe on this queſtion, but that part of his conſtituents being intereſted in the queſtion, he felt himſelf called upon to make a few remarks upon it. If this motion had not been brought forward, he himſelf ſhould have thought it his duty to have introduced ſomething of the ſort, ſince the former amendment was carried. He did not think with the gentleman laſt up, that the bare admitting of the queſtion would pledge them to pay for the ſpoliations. He was of opinion that merchants carrying on trade, under the ſanction of the government, were entitled to protection and to be ſhielded from inſult every where; but he did not underſtand that this protection went to the making good of loſſes, but only to protect them with the public force in their defence. The injuries committed againſt them might, indeed, be ſo great as to be a juſt cauſe of war, or of a partial war of retaliation, or for a call upon the nation committing the injury for redreſs. It had been denied, when the former queſtion was under conſideration, that they were dictating any terms to the executive; it was then ſaid that they were only about to offer him their opinion; but now, when only a ſingle article was to be added in behalf of our fellow-citizens, it is ſaid to be an ultimatum. This was changing of ground, and brought the amendment, which he did not think very hurtful before, to give them the power of making peace or war in the country; we might force the executive and Senate into a war againſt their inclination. The conſtitution had provided otherwiſe; the executive was to take meaſures for preſerving peace. This was ſufficient to ſhow the abſurdity of their undertaking the buſineſs.—If, ſaid Mr. S. gentlemen refuſe to conſider the queſtion, it will be adding inſult to injury upon our fellow citizens. A treaty without this ſtipulation would be abſurd. Were the Preſident to go on with the idea that that the only ſuggeſtion in this anſwer was the ground on which he was to go? If ſo, and he were to do any thing more, and war were to be the conſequence, he would have to bear the opprobrium. Gentlemen ſaid they had no objection to this amendment, provided it was not an ultimatum; he had no idea that it could be ſo conſidered. It was the more hazardous, ſince (as he before obſerved) he believed that no ſteps that they could take would ſecure peace. With reſpect to the conſiſtency of members who voted againſt the former amendment, from conſtitutional ſcruples, voting in favor of this, he always held it good, that when a meaſure was carried contrary to their wiſhes, they ought to endeavor, in juſtice to themſelves and their conſtituents, to prevent the thing from doing injury as much as poſſible; and, upon this ground, he ſhould vote for the main queſtion, and againſt the previous one.

Mr. Williams (after leave was obtained to ſpeak a ſecond time to a previous queſtion, which was obtained by every member who ſpoke twice on this queſtion) obſerved that there ſeemed to be a difficulty in ſo amending the addreſs, as to attend to the claims of their fellow citizens, without appearing to impair their deſire for peace. In order to promote conciliation in the houſe, he ſhould move to recommit the addreſs and amendments to the ſelect committee who prepared it, and if he were ſucceſsful, he ſhould move to add ſome new members to it.

The motion was put and negatived, there being only 24 votes in favor of it.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid that, in the language of Mr. Barras, they preſented a novel ſpectacle to the world. They had been called together by the Preſident to do ſome act, but they were waſting that time which ſhould be employed in effectual meaſures—how? To get clear of what he could not tell how to get clear of, without a recommitment. The object of calling congreſs together was to take into conſideration the ſpoliations committed upon our commerce, and the indignities ſhewn to our miniſter. They had proofs of the latter fact, but none of the former. He had mentioned this the other day, when the ſecretary of ſtate was preſent, expecting that he would have remedied the deficiency. He would again ſay, that when Britiſh ſpoliations was the ſubject of complaint, they had documents before them. At preſent they had none, for the repreſentations made by Mr. Skipwith long ago, and which were in a train of ſettlement, could not now be the object, but ſomething recent. He wiſhed to know whether theſe were irregular depredations, or regular captures. They had been told of certain claims of our merchants. He aſked what they were. It was true that a number of merchants (and he amongſt them) had contracted with M. Fauchet and others to deliver flour in France, and ſome of them had got paid and others not. Many of their veſſels had been, it was true, improperly embargoed in French ports, for which they had claimed payment, whether it would be obtained or not he knew not. He truſted they were not to go to war to obtain this payment; he was perſuaded that when the treaſury of France got into a better ſtate than it was at preſent that our merchants would be paid; but if war was to be gone into there would be an end of payment. Americans, he ſaid, had been in the habit of trading to what the French called *rebel ports*, in the Weſt Indies, and, when the French took our veſſels going to thoſe ports, would it be right to go to war to get redreſs? No neutral power was permitted to trade with this country when we were declared by Great Britain to be *rebels*. Veſſels taken in going to Britiſh iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, would be looked upon as regular captures, but thoſe captured in going to rebel ports could not be expected to be compenſated for. He knew the French had taken veſſels bound to theſe regular ports; but he alſo knew that their numbers were ſmall, and that, inſtead of *twelve millions*, it might be found that there had noe been to the amount of *half a million*, or a *million* at moſt, taken in this way. And, ſaid he, ſhall we go to war to recover this? he truſted not, but that the ſame courſe would be followed which had been taken with reſpect to Britiſh ſpoliations. At that time a negotiator was ſent over to Great Britain to ſettle the buſineſs (and a proper perſon he was, ſince it was not always wiſe in ſuch caſes to ſend perſons who are well known to have a friendly diſpoſition for the nation with whom they go to treat.) He wondered the ſec. of ſtate ſhould have left the gentleman from South Carolina to refer them to Mr. Skipwith's documents. The man who carried on trade from this country with Britiſh ports (which was moſtly the caſe at Philadelphia and New York) was ſubject to French ſpoliations; he who traded to French ports was in like manner ſubject to the ſpoliations of the Britiſh. Both countries plundered us. (Mr. Harper wiſhed to have interrupted Mr. Smith; but Mr. S. would not give way, he ſaid, to a man who had told him, the other day, he knew what he was going to ſay *better than he did* before he uttered his words. Beſides, he knew it was the practice in country courts to endeavor to confuſe a ſpeaker by interruption, but he had been too long in public life to be thus affected.)

The Speaker ſaid, any member had a right to call another to order. Mr. H. ſaid he did not mean to call the gentleman to order; then, replied the Speaker, "*You, Sir, are out of order.*"

Mr. Smith proceeded. He ſaid he had lately ſeen papers, which he meant to lay before the ſecretary of ſtate, from which he found that orders had been iſſued in April laſt by admiral Harvey and general Simcoe, for taking all American veſſels bound for Hiſpaniola, and to carry them into Cape Nichola Mole. He had mentioned on a former occaſion, the manner in which col. Talbot had been treated by the Britiſh admiral, the gentleman from South Carolina at that time apologized for his conduct, by ſaying colonel Talbot had behaved improperly, He now informed that gentleman, that ſo far from this colonel Talbot was not permitted to *ſpeak* to the admiral.

The indignity ſhewn to our miniſter, Mr. S. ſaid, ſeemed to be more dwelt upon than the ſpoliations. But, ſuppoſe, ſaid he, we were to complain to the French government, might not M. De la Croix ſay "What injury has been done to you; your miniſter could not diplomatically be received, ſince our miniſter has been recalled—you have merely miſtaken an article in diplomatic proceedings." Suppoſe this were found to be the caſe. The complaint would then only be, "You did not ſhew a ſufficient degree of *politeneſs* to our miniſter." The anſwer might be, "We told him he might remain amongſt us ſubject to the ſame laws with other ſtrangers." And ſurely, ſaid Mr. S. we who are tenacious of our own laws, ſhall not refuſe to reſpect thoſe of other countries. He confeſſed he was no diplomatic man, but he ſuppoſed this might be the courſe ſuch a complaint would take.

With reſpect to the previous queſtion, it appeared to him when principles had been fully determined upon, and an attempt was made to ſet them aſide, this was the beſt way of preventing the meaſure. If the gentlemen who ſupported the propoſition would vote for the whole, when amended he would alſo vote for it; if not, he would vote for the previous queſtion; becauſe he did not like *tricking*.

Mr. Otis ſaid he was not deterred from giving his opinion on this ſubject, from the high reſponſibility which was attached to it; he hoped that the previous queſtion would not prevail, but that the main queſtion would be put. If they were brot to a deciſion on this queſtion, it was not the fault of gentlemen on his ſide. It appeared to him, there could only be three reaſons for wiſhing to poſtpone a deciſion on the main queſtion; they were, that gentlemen were ready to abandon the ſpoliations altogether, or that it was inexpedient to enter into the diſcuſſion of them at preſent, or they were not prepared to enter upon it. With reſpect to the firſt, he could not believe any gentleman wiſhed ſeriouſly to give up the claims. As to the ſecond, he believed it would have been expedient, if they had not gone certain lengths; but, if they were to dictate to the Preſident one ſet of terms, he wiſhed to add ſomething to them which would render them leſs exceptionable. But this was called a *war propoſition, a trammelling of the Executive.* A *war propoſition!* ſaid Mr. O. to hope for a redreſs of wrongs! Was it ever *criminal* to expreſs a hope? Hope, the conſolation of the wretched—Hope, which the malefactor at the bar may entertain without affronting his judge! If this were the caſe, we were at the laſt extremity of *Humiliation.* But it would trammel the Executive. If it were not a ſerious ſubject, ſaid he, could any man help ſmiling, that thoſe men who have advocated the *equality clauſe*, ſhould complain of this. If gentlemen, added Mr. O. will knock down the Executive, on one ſide and the other, it would be neceſſary for him to have a *prop*, at ſome future period, to ſupport himſelf, either by means of *corruption* or by *force*!—But, he believed, if they did not encroach upon his prerogatives, he would be able to ſupport himſelf.

But gentlemen were unprepared to meet the queſtion. Why unprepared? Becauſe we want documents. But, added he, ſuppoſe there were no evidence, or that the fact was not true, where would be the danger of hoping redreſs? What member of the Executive Directory could complain of this? It would only be a vain hope, ſuch as they were many of them in the habit of making, and which he had never heard were inſulting. But would the gentleman from Maryland go back to Baltimore and ſay there were no documents? Were there not depredations committed, and at this hour committing upon the property of his conſtituents? They would not permit him to doubt on the ſubject; they would ſay to him, "look at the tears of the widows and children; our injuries ſtare every one in the face; they are felt in the heart of every man."

Another reaſon for adding this clauſe; he did not decide that compenſation and conceſſion ſhould go hand in hand, but he would not decide the contrary; and if they were called upon to reſpond one part of the ſpeech, and not the other, they would be underſtood to ſay, they ſhould not go hand in hand; for according to a legal maxim, the deſignation of one thing was the excluſion of another." He believed it would be ſeen by this vote, therefore, who were the friends of the merchants, and who were not. He denied that there was any *trap* intended by this queſtion. He profeſſed it his intention to vote for both propoſitions.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid the queſtion had aſſumed ſomewhat of a different ſhape ſince yeſterday, as ſeveral gentlemen had expreſſed their intention of voting for both propoſitions, This would have induced him to vote for the amendment, for the ſake of conciliation, if he had not ſtrong objections to it; therefore, when he ſtated his reaſons for voting againſt the main queſtion, he did it that they might be anſwered, if they were not well founded.

The gentlemen who ſupported this amendment, ſaid, "ſurely we can have no objection to expreſs a *hope*. If no more was expreſſed, there could not be a ſingle objection to it.

Gentlemen need not to have told them there was no degradation in expreſſing a hope. If it was nothing more it would be an unneceſſary thing. But the amendment propoſed, not only heped that ſuch a diſpoſition would exiſt, but it went on to ſay, that that diſpoſition would produce an accommodation. It was to this he objected.—He conſidered it in the ſhape of an ultimatum. It was the *condition* of the hope that it would produce accommodation. If that diſpoſition was not found on the part of France, there was *no hope* of accommodation. This appeared to him to be the literal meaning of the amendment. He might be miſtaken; he wiſhed a different conſtruction could be given to it. Mr. Gallatin mentioned ſeveral collateral reaſons for believing that this was the conſtruction intended to be given to it. If Mr. G. ſaid, this propoſition was meant as an *ultimatum*, it would doubtleſs ſtrengthen the hands of the Executive. If they were prepared to ſay, that except the French will pay the amount of the ſpoliations committed upon our commerce, we will go to war, it would have an effect.—Being, however, a doubtful thing, was a ſufficient reaſon for his voting in favour of the previous queſtion. He denied that it was the ſame thing to ſay they would not take up the buſineſs as to negative it, ſince to decline the conſideration of it at preſent, would not be to abandon it.

(The remainder of this debate to-morrow.)

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street

The Public are reſpectfully informed that
The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
To-Morrow Evening, June 8,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equeſtrian Performers of both ſexes.

A grand diſplay of Horſemanſhip,
By Meſſrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandeveld, Nicholas Corré, Sully, (the Clown,) and Lailſon. Mr. Sully, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. Lailson will perform ſeveral curious and aſtoniſhing exerciſes, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to ſurprize the ſpectator; his aim being to pleaſe;—and nothing ſhall be neglected to render the exerciſes worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

The Pedeſtal,
By the beautiful Princeſs—(which has never been executed in America)
After which will be preſented (for the ſecond time) the favorite French comic opera, called
Le Tableau Parlant;
Or, The Speaking Picture.
With elegant new ſcenery, executed by Mr. Perouany.
The evening's entertainment will conclude by a ſecond repreſentation of the pantomime, called
Harlequin Mariner;
Or, THE DISTRESSED TAR.
With alterations, additions, new ſcenery, decorations, &c.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1797.

The following Bills are before the Senate—Bill for raising an additional corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers—Bill for raiſing an additional corps of light Dragoons—Bill providing for the protection of the Trade of the United States.

Cheſter County, May 28.

Married on Thurſday evening laſt by the Reverend Dr. Alexander Mitchel, Francis Gardner, M. D. of Sadſbury Townſhip, to the amiable Miſs Maria Hart, of Eaſt Caln Townſhip.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 12/9 à 13/
5 per Cent.
4 per Cent.
3 per Cent. 10/3 à 6

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 18 à 20 per cent. advance.
Pennſylvania, 25 à 27 1-2
North America, 47 à 50

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 35 à 37 ½ per cent. advance.
Pennſylvania, at par.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

The SPEAKER having taken the chair, Mr. W. SMITH moved the order of the day on the bill from the Senate for preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States.

Mr. NICHOLAS hoped they ſhould take up the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday, as having a priority of claim.

After a good deal of converſation on the ſubject, in the courſe of which each inſiſted upon the propriety of taking up the meaſure he advocated, as calling for the moſt immediate attention, the motion was put for taking up the unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday, and negatived, there being 42 for it, and 48 againſt it. The ſpeakers in favor of going into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union were, Meſſrs. Nicholas, Varnum, S. Smith, Giles, Gallatin, Baldwin and Livingſton; thoſe againſt it, and in favor of taking up the bill from the Senate in preference, Meſſrs. W. Smith, Rutledge, Sewall, Brookes, Otis, and Thatcher.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, having been negatived,

Mr. W. SMITH renewed his motion for taking up the bill from the Senate for preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to ſtrike out the words "*one year*," ſo as to confine the duration of the bill to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, which motion, after ſome objections from Mr. W. SMITH, on the ground of delay, as the bill was already engroſſed, was carried 43 to 40.

Mr. LYON wiſhed to ſtrike out the words *cannon* and *bombs*, as he thought if the exportation of theſe articles were prohibited, it would conſiderably injure the manufacturers of them, and there could be no doubt but a ſufficient quantity might always be commanded for the uſe of the United States.

Mr. S. SMITH thought this amendment of ſome importance, as he believed there was not more than one man in the State of Maryland, who knew how to bore a cannon; and if he were taken from the employment by a law of this kind, it was probable, whenever the manufactory was reſumed, he might not be found.

Mr. LYON ſaid, it was not altogether with the ſame view which the gentleman from Maryland had given of the ſubject, that he had brought forward the motion. The New England States, could produce one hundred men acquainted with the boring of cannon. Every furnace would be glad to be employed in this buſineſs; and as to the caſting of balls and ſhells, there was nothing eaſier. The reaſon for which he wiſhed theſe articles ſtruck out was, becauſe he did not wiſh theſe manufactories to be deprived of employment.

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) wiſhed to make a motion, which he ſuppoſed might, in ſome degree, effect the end propoſed by the motion of the gentleman from Vermont. It was to ſtrike out *bombs* and *cannon balls*. He did not think there need be any fear of the United States falling ſhort of theſe, as the ſingle State of New-Jerſey, or a ſingle county of that State, could caſt ſufficient to ſupply the whole world.

Mr. BROOKES enquired whether theſe were articles exported? If they were not, the mention of them could do no harm. Or, whether theſe articles and powder were not purchaſed for the uſe of the picaroons which were ſo troubleſome to our trade.

Mr. GORDON thought if there was no greater advantage attending a regulation of this kind, than that of depriving our enemies of theſe articles which might be uſed againſt us, he thought the proviſion a good one.

Mr. DAYTON believed that the operation of this proviſion would be the deſtruction of theſe manufactories. In anſwer to the gentleman from New-York, he could inform him, that many of theſe articles were exported from New-Jerſey, and from the town in which he lived; but if the exportation was ſtopped for any length of time, the furnaces would be turned to ſome other buſineſs; and, in ſix months from the paſſing of this act, there would be a greater ſcarcity of theſe articles than if the bill had not paſſed. An act of this kind might, indeed, carry an impoſing air, and look as if it meant to take care of ourſelves. If the bill were to paſs, however, he ſhould be glad to have it paſs with this amendment.

Mr. S. SMITH obſerved, that in a former law of this kind, bombs and cannon balls were not included. It was aſked who exported theſe articles, or for what purpoſe they were uſed? To ſay who exported them would not be right, as they were contraband, and he could not tell who uſed them, nor was it an object of their enquiry. Picaroons had no occaſion for them, ſince they went along ſide veſſels and boarded them. The ſame argument which was uſed againſt exporting theſe articles, might be uſed againſt the exportation of proviſions.

Mr. W. SMITH ſaid the bill was predicated upon being an injury to manufacturers; nor did he know why they ſhould make an exception in favor of one more than another, which would give juſt cauſe of complaint. The operation of the bill, ſince the amendment had been carried, would be of ſhort duration. The object of it was two-fold, viz. to preſerve theſe articles in this country, to be ready in caſe of emergency, and to keep them from foreign powers, who might turn them againſt us. Though we had no occaſion, at preſent, for cannon balls, we could not help looking forward to the time when they might be wanted; and though no bombs were at preſent uſed againſt us, yet the time might probably arrive, when they might be ſo uſed, and it was politic to guard againſt the poſſibility of it.

Mr. BROOKES ſaid, though this law might operate an injury to manufacturers, yet he did not believe it would be ſo great as had been ſuppoſed, as the places where theſe were caſt, were not wholly employed in this buſineſs, but caſt alſo innumerable quantities of hollow ware, as well as metal in pigs; when they were not, therefore, employed in manufacturing articles for the deſtruction of mankind, they were employed in making ſuch as were of uſe to them.

Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid, this ſubject had taken a much more ſerious ſhape than it aſſumed when it was firſt introduced. It ſeemed as if it were not ſo much the intention of the law to regulate our own wants, as to prevent the ſupply of Foreign Powers,—with warlike articles. This, he ſaid, might be attended with very ſerious inconveniencies, ſince it would certainly operate principally againſt one of the belligerent powers; and except we are prepared and determined upon war, we ſhould be careful in provoking it. It was conceded that there was no probability of our wanting bombs or cannon balls, the operation of the law was of courſe intended againſt one of the belligerent powers; for though both had an equal right at preſent to come here and purchaſe theſe articles, every one would ſee that France would be principally affected by the regulation. It would be little ſhort of hoſtility, therefore, to ſay theſe articles ſhould not be exported. Indeed, he feared there was more in this buſineſs than the Committee underſtood; that they were taking a ground which could not be maintained, and which, pending a negociation, ought not to be taken.

Mr. S. SMITH ſaid, he believed that ſome of the manufacturers of cannon balls might be maufacturers of *hollow-ware*, for he underſtood there was an action now pending on account of their having caſt a parcel of cannon balls *hollow*, which had burſt the cannon in which they were fired, and done other miſchief.

Mr. LYON believed the gentleman from New York was not well acquainted with the buſineſs. Hollow-ware and pigs were not caſt at the ſame furnaces with bombs and cannon balls. Many furnaces worked with oor which though not fit for pigs, &c. anſwered very well for cannon balls and bomb ſhells. In his diſtrict there was ſeveral of theſe manufactories, which exported many of theſe articles into Canada. He truſted gentlemen would not have the ſame objection to ſending them thither, that they had to ſending them to French ports.

Mr. THATCHER thought this law could give no nation cauſe of complaint, becauſe the articles were contraband, and it would perhaps have the good effect to prevent the loſs of ſome of our own veſſels, employed in carrying them.

Mr. HARPER thought the objection of the gentleman from Virginia deſerved ſome conſideration. No meaſure of defence had been, or ſeemingly could be mentioned, but it was ſaid it might give offence to France. He aſked how long we were to be deterred from taking ſuch meaſures as ſhould ſeem to be neceſſary, for fear of offending France. If we were not to take general meaſures for the protection of our citizens, becauſe there might be a poſſibility France would not approve them, where was the humiliation to ſtop? He ſuppoſed we ſhould next be told that we muſt not fortify our ports, or arm our veſſels, leſt it ſhould be offenſive to France. He truſted that Houſe would no longer hold ſo diſgraceful a language, but that they ſhould conſult what would be for our own good, without reference to any foreign nation. Our Government, he obſerved, had not ſaid it would never prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition. The Engliſh had been permitted to purchaſe theſe articles, of which the French complained, and equal liberty was given to both nations; but this was no reaſon why both nations might not be prohibited from doing ſo, if it ſhould be found expedient. And though he did not believe that all the advantages which were expected, would be derived from this law, yet he ſhould be in favour of it, not becauſe it would not offend a foreign nation, but becauſe it would be ſerviceable to ourſelves; for, he ſaid, if they were to go on, in conſulting the feelings of the French nation on what they did; if they ſaw us thus proſtrate and feeble, they would ſoon take advantage of our timidity and folly. On the contrary, he would ſhew foreign nations that we were determined to regulate our own affairs in our own way, in the way of juſtice; for, if we went on in the preſent humiliating way, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed at receiving a note from the French Miniſter, ſaying that ſuch and ſuch a law muſt be repealed, as they were offenſive to the French Directory.

Mr. DAYTON, thinking himſelf alluded to by the gentleman juſt ſat down, proceeded to aſk if he meant to inſinuate that he was actuated by other motives than the good of his country, when Mr. Harper interrupted him by ſaying expreſsly, he had never intimated any ſuch thing. His remarks being confined to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. NICHOLAS ſaid he would tell the gentleman from South Carolina when he would ceaſe to hear this clamor about offending foreign countries. It would be when he found a greater diſpoſition in all the departments of government for preſerving the peace of this country; when he was convinced they had as great a deſire to preſerve this bleſſing as he had. He did not believe this was the caſe at preſent; and it was from this diſtruſt, that he ſuſpected every meaſure which was brought before them. Was he not juſtified he aſked, in ſaying that a meaſure of this kind was calculated to remove peace from us, as it was a meaſure which would operate wholly (as he before ſtated) againſt the French. Mr. N. ſaid he diſdained to anſwer what the gentleman had ſaid about *fear*. It could not be found in him: and he thought that gentleman was poſſeſſed of no ſmall degree of aſſurance to fancy that he (Mr. N.) was leſs attached to the intereſts of this country than he himſelf was. He felt as ſenſibly for his country as any man; and therefore he could not help expreſſing his apprehenſions of war, from every ſtep which gentleman ſeemed inclined to take.

Mr. BROOKES did not expect the argument to have taken this turn. There was nothing to prove that theſe articles were not as neceſſary for our own ſafety as the other. It had been ſaid they were caſt in plenty in one part of the Union, but they might not be caſt at all in other parts. He diſclaimed all idea of conſidering how the meaſure would affect any other nation; he attended only to his own, and he believed they were at liberty to prohibit the exportation of any article whatever.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid the gentleman juſt ſat down had forgotten his own arguments. He charged others with having reference to foreign nations, in ſpeaking to this queſtion, when he and the gentleman from South Carolina were the firſt to introduce the mention of them; it was them; it was therefore not right in him to charge others with doing what he himſelf had done.

Mr. BROOKES replied that he had ſaid nothing about foreign nations. It was true he had ſuppoſed the Picaroons which intercepted our Weſt India veſſels might have been ſerved with theſe articles; but gentlemen had denied that theſe were authorized by France.

Mr. LYON would have no objection to join the gentleman laſt up in withholding theſe articles from the Picaroons, if his conſtituents might be ſuffered to tranſport their manufactures down the Lake to Canada.

Mr. HAVENS ſaid, it appeared as if thoſe gentlemen who oppoſed the amendment, believed we could monopolize all the bombs and cannon balls. He believed Piccaroons could get theſe things independent of us, and that we need be under no apprehenſion of wanting them ourſelves.

Mr. HARPER believed there was policy in preventing the exportation of implements of war which might be turned againſt us. He did not accuſe the gentleman from Virginia with perſonal fear; he believed he was incapable of it; but he doubted whether his zeal for ſerving his own country would be ſo great as he profeſſed, when the intereſt of another country happened to claſh with that of his own.

Mr DAYTON referred to a former prohibition law, to ſhew that cannon balls were not included in the liſt. He believed they might make the propoſed prohibition without giving juſt cauſe of offence to any foreign nation, and therefore if they were offended we need not care; but if the only object was to preſerve a larger quantity of theſe articles in this country (as he had before obſerved) the end would be defeated, as it would both diſcourage the manufacturing and importation of them; but as it would have an appearance of an intention to defend ourſelves againſt the unjuſt attempts of any Foreign Nation, if the amendment was agreed to, he ſhould vote for the reſolution; and if it were not, he had not determined to vote againſt it.

Mr. WILLIAMS wiſhed this act to be conformable to that paſſed in 1794, which had been attended with good effects. He therefore moved that the amendment ſhould be divided.

The queſtion was divided accordingly, and the ſenſe of the committee was firſt taken upon ſtriking out the word—"*bomb ſhells*," which was negatived, there being 41 votes for it, and 45 againſt it. The queſtion was then taken upon ſtriking out the words "*cannon balls*," and carried, there being 52 votes in favor of it.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill as amended. It was taken up in the houſe, the amendments confirmed and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading this day, which it afterwards received; but from an objection as to the propriety of the wording of the penal clauſe, the paſſing of it was poſtponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr: W. SMITH, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate to prevent citizens of the United States privateering againſt nations in amity with, or againſt citizens of the United States. After ſome converſation on this bill, particularly as to its operation, whether it ſhould affect only American citizens concerned in armed veſſels fitted out by private perſons, or whether it ſhould affect all citizens employed in any foreign ſervice in cruiſing againſt the veſſels of the United States, upon which ſubjects there appeared a conſiderable variety of opinion, the bill was re-committed to a ſelect committee of five members, in order to be put into a ſomewhat different form.

Adjourned.

WANTED,

ABOUT 200 tons of freight, for any port in Spain, or the Mediterranean in a neutral bottom. Enquire of JAMES YARD

June 7. 7t

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Laſt evening, as a young man was walking near the dock at the old ſlip, two Iriſhmen, paſſing at the time, wantonly puſhed him into the river, and he was drowned before any aſſiſtance could be given him. The offenders were inſtantly ſecured by the city watch, who witneſſed the brutal tranſaction.

The following is a tranſlation of a letter from the Bulletin of Havre, arrived in a Nantz paper by the Love, received yeſterday.

Executive Directory.

Paris, 15 Ventoſe, March 5, 1797.

The miniſter of the marine and the colonies to the principal commiſſary of the marine at Havre.

"You have done well, citizen, in diſavowing, in the maritime Journals, the report which had prevailed, that the French government had given an order to ſeize the veſſels of the United States of America.—This falſe news, like many other reports, is the fruit of the manoeuvres of malevolence, or of combinations of cupidity."

True copy,
(Signed) LEROY.

Selected from Paris papers to April 2d, by the brig Dublin Packet, from Havre de Grace.

Accounts from Bruſſels mention that many pieces of artillery of large calibre from Thionville, have paſſed by Luxemburg towards the Hunſdruck, and appearances indicate that the campaign will open on the Rhine with the ſiege of Mentz.

The high court of juſtice which had been occupied with the trial of the conſpirators, Babeuf, Dunan, &c. Judgment was to be pronounced April 2.

Peace, peace, ſays a Paris paper—This is the wiſh of every one in France, who retains a particle of humanity.

On the 2d of April, it was reported in Paris, that a courier had arrived in four days from Turin, to Mr. Spinola, the Genoeſe miniſter, with intelligence that the preliminaries of peace had been ſigned by the marquis of Lucchini, Auſtrian miniſter in Italy, and general Clarke. The principal conditions were ſaid to be, the ceſſion of Belgium to France by the emperor, and the ceſſion to the emperor by the French, of all their conqueſts in Italy, comprehending the three legations taken from the pope.

This news was not fully credited. But ſays the Paris editor, "Let us hope—hope is the ſweet conſolation of the wretched.—But peace in the interior—Great God! When ſhall we have it?"

An article from Vienna mentions, that propoſitions for peace had actually been made by the French to the emperor, which held out to him an indemnification in Italy for Belgium; in conſequence of which a council of ſtate had been convened, to which ſome ambaſſadors of the powers in amity with the emperor had been invited.

A letter from Frankfort, of March 17, ſtates, that from the campaign of 1792, to that of 1796, the Auſtrians had 9 generals killed, and 20 wounded; 1166 officers killed and 2005 wounded; 37,803 under officers and ſoldiers killed, and 86,216 wounded.

The French took from captain Glad his veſſel, and turned her into a privateer, without ceremony. They did not even aſk his permiſſion.

Thomas Paine was to have taken paſſage to America in the Dublin Packet, from Havre de Grace; but the captain refuſed to take him. We preſume the owner will applaud the captain's conduct; as Paine would certainly have come to a *bad market*.

The Americans are treated very caverlierly in France.

June 6.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman at Montreal, dated 21ſt May.

"We have lately taken up a ſpy from your country in the pay of Mr. Adet: he is called general M'Lean, was born in Rhode-Iſland, and has been ſeveral times in this province laſt ſummer to feel the pulſe of the diſaffected Canadians. This laſt viſit, he was ſo daring as to aim at ſurpriſing the garriſon at Quebec, whilſt the change of quarters of the different regiments were taking place; but he reckoned without his hoſt—the firſt man he opened his plan to at Quebec informed againſt him, and he is now in irons, and will ſhortly be tried."

BOSTON, June 2, 1797.

ELECTION.

On Wedneſday, agreeably to the conſtitution, the members of the New Legiſlature, aſſembled at the State-Houſe, where his Excellency the Governor ſoon afterwards appeared, and adminiſtered the qualifying oaths. The Senate and Houſe then ſeparated, and the former elected the hon SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Eſq. *Preſident*, and the latter, the Hon. EDW. H. ROBBINS, Eſq. *Speaker*, and HENRY WARREN, Eſq. *Clerk*. Having diſpoſed of other preliminary buſineſs, and the other officers of the government attending, a proceſſion was formed to the *Old Brick Meeting-Houſe*, where a well adapted ſermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. MELLEN, of *Barnſtable*, from PETER 1. ch. ii. v. 15, "*For ſo is the will of God, that with well doing, ye may put to ſilence the ignorance of fooliſh men*."

The Independent Cadets, did the military honors of the day, with a propriety always their characteriſtic. The Boſton Artillery, under Capt. Bradlee paraded and fired a Federal Salute, on the organization of the Legiſlature.

In the afternoon both branches of the General Court aſſembled in convention, and filled up the vacancies in the Senate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

The Rev. Dr. THACHER was appointed Chaplain of the Houſe.

The committee appointed, reported, That they had examined the returns of votes for Governor, and found, that the Honourable INCREASE SUMNER, Eſq. was elected.

The committee for examining the votes for Lt. Governor, reported, that His Hon. MOSES GILL, Eſq. was elected.

AFTERNOON.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor elect reported, that he would attend the Legiſlature, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, in order to take and ſubſcribe the conſtitutional oaths.

The committee appointed to wait on His Honor the Lt Gov. reported, that he would reply to the meſſage this day or to-morrow.

THIS DAY

Between 12 and 1 o'clock.

The Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Eſq. will be declared GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, from the State-Houſe in this town. A large number of the reſpectable citizens of *Roxbury*, joined by many of the inhabitants of *Boſton*, on horſeback and in carriages will eſcort the Governor elect from his Seat to the Government-Houſe, and will form a very conſiderable cavalcade on the occaſion.

The Boſton Artillery, will fire a ſalute from Fort-Hill, as ſoon as the celebration of the election is made.

An eſtimate of votes in a *Hollowell* paper of May 26, gives Hon. H. Dearborn 1150 votes, and Hon. I. Parker 1639.

Brig Fuſilier, Titcomb, of Newburyport, bound to Ireland, was brought too by a French privateer, and the captain ordered on board in his own boat, and with his papers, which he complied with; on returning, the ſea running high the boat overſet, and the captain and two hands he had with him in the boat, loſt their lives.

NORFOLK, May 29.

On Friday laſt, two boys (apprentices to tradeſmen) having a diſpute, agreed to box; as they were preparing for the combat, one of them ſtabbed the other with a knife in the breaſt, which killed him on the ſpot. The murderer was immediately ſeized and committed to priſon.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Inclination, Koſter,	Bremen
Harmony, Price,	Hamburgh
Snow Good Hope, Gemmany,	St Croix
Brig Fair Hebe, Eldridge,	ditto
Governor Brook, M'Cutchou,	St. Domingo
Lilly, Green,	Norfolk
Schr. Fair American, Logan,	Folly Landing
Herminia, King,	Port au Prince
Hetty, Shores,	Camden
Dolphin, Kentee,	Alexandria
Sloop Rody, Roden,	Halifax, N. S.
Patty, Mitchell,	Georgetown
Margaret, Copes,	Virginia
Patience, Willis,	New York

Captain Holland of the Thomas from Liverpool ſpoke April 29th, lat. 24, 40, long. 41 Weſt the brig Two Siſters, Robertſon, of Peterſburgh, out 17 days from Norfolk to Port Glaſgow.

The brig Thetis from Baracoa to this port, 3 days out, is loſt on the rocks near Sugar Keys, crew and part of the cargo ſaved by a New Providence privateer.

Capt. Stewart of the Mary Ann, from St. Ubes ſpoke, May 12th, in lat. 37 long. 60 the brig Polly Smith, out 5 days from Boſton to Surrinam, 24th, lat. 37, 26, long. 67, ſpoke the ſhip Virginia Davis, out three days from Norfolk to London, in company with the ſhip Cleopatra, out ten days from Charleſton to Hamburgh.

The ſchooner Thomas Wood, ſailed from Barbadoes the 14th ult. in company with the ſchooner Suſannah, Carſon, of and for this port, 13th was chaſed and fired at by a ſhip under Engliſh colours, but on the ſchooner's ſhortening ſail, ſhe bore away to the S. E. May 18th. lat. 20, long. 62 W parted with the Suſannah, 29th lat. 34 22, long. 72, ſpoke the ſhip Two Friends, from New York to the Weſt Indies, out 6 days, all well. Left at Barbadoes the ſhip ——, Johnſon, of Alexandria, brig Jane and Eliza, Foſter, Wilmington, S. C. brig Hope, Church, New-London, ſchooner Heroine, ——, ditto.

May the 6th, ſailed from Barbadoes, with a fleet for St. Kitt's, under convoy of the Alarm frigate, the following veſſels:

Brig Independent, Boyd, of and for Wiſcaſſet; ſchr. Nancy, Hanlom, of Frederickſburg for Baltimore, and a ſchooner from Kennebunk, name unknown. The brig Eliza, Harrington, of this port, arrived in the Texel, from Cowes, the 27th March laſt.

CHARLESTON, May 23.

Yeſterday arrivd the ſhip Matilda, Tombs, New-York, 7 days; ſhip Siſters, Wells, London, 47 days from the Downs and 60 from London; brig Integrity, Henderſon, 47 days.

New-York, June 5.

From the log-book of the brig Love, captain Glad, from Nantes.

May 25, was boarded by the Engliſh tranſport, Ganges, of London, from the bay of Honduras, with troops, bound to Portſmouth, detained us two hours and then permitted us to proceed, lat. 36, 1, long. 64, 48.

Captain Clay ſpoke the following veſſels:

April 23, lat. 45, 43, long. 31, 00, ſpoke ſhip Alknomat, of Wiſcaſſet, captain Wheelwright, from Greenock, bound to Charleſton. out 19 days.

May 28, lat. 39, 39, long. 67, ſpoke ſhip Hare, captain Doland, 9 days from New-York, bound to Liverpool.

Veſſels arrived at Havre:

March 28, ſhip Neptune, from Savannah, captain Carey, of Providence, out 41 days.

March 30, ſhip Franklin, Haſſe, of Boſton, 46 daps from Wilmington, N. C.

March 31, arrived brig Columbia, captain Barker, 40 days from New-York.

March 31, ſhip George, Rice, of Philadelphia, from Charleſton, 36 days out.

The ſhip Sally, from Guernſey, laden with brandy, coffee and ſugar, bound to Dieppe, was taken by a French privateer at the mouth of the harbour, and carried in: it is ſuppoſed ſhe will be condemned, together with the cargo, in conſequence of not having a paſſport agreeable to the 25th article of the treaty of '78, concluded between France and America.

NEWBURYPORT, JUNE 1.

GUADALOUPE EMBARGOED.

Yeſterday arrived here ſchooner Lucy, Joſeph Gunniſon maſter, in 20 days from Guadaloupe. Capt. Gunniſon informs, that juſt before he left there, an embargo took place on all American veſſels in the Iſland. Capt. G. cut out in the night, and by that means fortunately got clear. The following veſſels were at Point-a Petre when Capt. Gunniſon left there. Brig ——, Iſrael Young; Brig Dove, Wyat, Schooner —— Choate, all of this Port, Lat 40' 48' ſpoke a Schooner from the Banks bound to Chatham.

New-England Rum,

In Hogſheads and Barrels, for ſale by

EZEKIEL HALL.

June 7. 4t.

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day conſtituted their Board,—purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly; and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo eſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants, and others his majeſty's ſubjects, that "debts to a conſiderable amount, which were bona "fide contracted, before the peace, ſtill remain "owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the "United States; and that by the operation of va"rious lawful impediments, ſince the peace, not "only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been "delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof "have been in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſ"ened, ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial "proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now "obtain and actually have and receive full and "adequate compenſation for the loſſes and dama"ges which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is a"greed that in all ſuch caſes where full compenſa"tion for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot for what"ever reaſon be actually obtained, had and recei"ved by the ſaid creditors in the ordinary courſe "of juſtice, the United States will make full and "complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid "creditors: but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that "this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as "have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments "aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſion"ed by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors or other "cauſes, as would equally have operated to pro"duce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not "exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have "been occaſioned by the maniſeſt delay, or negli"gence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commiſſioners' Office,
No. 3 ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, May 29,
1797. J 6—§1m

William Haydon,

Drawing Maſter, from London;

WHERE he ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their reſpective houſes. His terms are ſix dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewiſe all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear ſtreet, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are ſeveral pupils in the ſame family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9.

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpſichord, grand, portable grand, ſid-board, pier table and ſquare piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his aſſiduity and attention to every branch of his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with pedals, patent, ſwell, and French harp ſtop, which he flatters himſelf will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not ſuperior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any inſtrument purchaſed of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Muſical inſtruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greateſt accuracy, diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20. u&2m.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having ſent by the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank ſtock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, incluſive, for three ſhares each—and the ſaid veſſel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will moſt probably occaſion the loſs of the ſaid certificates, gives this public notice,

That he ſhall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper tranſfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-ſtreet.
June 1. 3aw6w

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Juſt Publiſhed,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, publiſhed under an order of Congreſs of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a ſeparate index, which rendered the reference in all caſes, difficult and troubleſome, and in many almoſt impoſſible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciouſly compiled. On the contrary, in the preſent edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Eſq. referring to all the volumes, and comprifing in itſelf a complete digeſt of all the laws of the United States.

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.
May 12. fr 4w.

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above intereſting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

May 13 §

An elegant Houſe in Arch-ſtreet.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant Houſe at the corner of Arch and Ninth-ſtreet There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are to connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſide five in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch-ſtreet.

Alſo to be rented for the ſummer ſeaſon, a ſmall neat houſe and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with ſtables and coach houſe. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt, a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to conſer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about ſix years and an half to ſerve. He is honeſt and ſober, a tolerable waiter, and underſtands driving a carriage.

For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.

May 25. eod6t.

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tavern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

To be ſold or let,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A genteel two ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-ſtreet, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a ſtable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money if good ſecurity is given.

William Coxe, jun.

May 17. 2awtf

Received by the Indoſtan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice conſiſting of the following Coaſt Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. ſirie
Madraſs Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muſlins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw

For Sale,

At this Office,

No. 119 Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of the

GEORGIA LANDS.

March 13 §

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Eſquire, upon which are an excellent brick houſe, two ſtories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, alſo a good ſtable, carriage houſe and other buildings. The ſituation is valuable for buſineſs of any kind, and at leaſt equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Apply to William Roſſell, Eſquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subſcriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.

Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

To be ſold cheap,

To cloſe an adventure,

7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Coſſas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 eo2w

Juſt publiſhed,

By J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and to be had of the other Bookſellers alſo,

An Addreſs to the Graduates in Medicine:

Delivered at a Medical Commencement in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, held May 12th, 1797. By John Andrews, D. D. Vice-Provoſt.

June 6. eo3p

Advertiſement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be ſold at* PUBLIC SALE, *at Cranberry, on Wedneſday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable* REAL ESTATE, *late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceaſed, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middleſex, townſhip of South Brunſwick, ſtate of New Jerſey, upon the lower ſtage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame houſe in a beautiful and healthy ſituation, painted white, with Venetian window ſhutters, thirty feet front and thirty-eight feet deep, two rooms with a handſome hall or entry on the firſt floor, three rooms on the ſecond floor and two well-finiſhed garrets. In the rear of the houſe is an excellent two-ſtory building conſiſting of a dining-room for work people, ſpacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over theſe are three chambers for ſervants. To the right is an additional building conſiſting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The houſe is entirely new and finiſhed with taſte. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the ſervants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a ſtone and brick pavement round the whole houſe, which is encloſed with a handſome railing, with three gates in front. The farm conſiſts of one hundred and ſixty ſeven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, ſtables, carriage-houſe, cow-houſes, &c. all new, and built in the beſt manner; with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining ſaid farm is a lot of Woodland of the beſt quality, containing 37 acres. Alſo a tract of land within ſeven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the reſt excellent timber. This will be ſold in lots or together, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers.*

The payments, one third caſh—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with intereſt on the two laſt payments, and approved ſecurity.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Eſq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Iſaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Iſaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfſS

New Hat and Hoſiery Store.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhips William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hoſiery Store, No. 134, Market ſtreet—

An elegant aſſortment of ſilk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, a handſome aſſortment of men's, women's, and children's faſhionable Hats, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

A conſiderable quantity of low and middle priced HATS aſſorted in caſes, intended for country ſtores

May 23. taw

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

To the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. William Evans, the ſign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About ſeven thouſand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reiſter's-town and Weſtminſter, commonly called Little Wincheſter, (the turnpike road runs through a conſiderable part of theſe lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of ſaid Reiſter's-town, and extends to the diſtance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapſico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be ſold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, ſome of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine graſs.

ALSO,

A tract of ſeven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladenſburg, eſteemed very good for Graſs. Richard Ponſonby, of Bladenſburgh, will ſhew this land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the Preſident's houſe in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high proſpect, from which may be ſeen the city of Waſhington, Bladenſburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponſonby, of Bladenſburg, will alſo ſhew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

May 8 w3m

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sauſages,

Of a ſuperior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20, eotf

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,

In complete order, having ſeveral pair of rolls and cutters of every ſize.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,

Having three pair burr ſtones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other neceſſary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,

In the beſt order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate theſe works there is a large commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and waſh houſe and a number of dwelling houſes for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large ſtone ſtables, two ſtone coal houſes, and a cooper's ſhop, with meadow and paſture grounds.

If the tenant chuſes he may have the opportunity to purchaſe an excellent team of five horſes, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a ſtock of coal in the coal houſes ſufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-ſtreet.

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned againſt truſting the ſtep-daughter of the Subſcriber, and her mother, his ſecond wife. Repeated miſconduct compels him to forbid any perſon to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—§h3tt

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second ſtreet,

A few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms, a general aſſortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact meaſures, decanters and wine glaſſes; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in ſets and ſeparate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jerſey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the ſhorteſt notice.

May 11. dtf

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,

Ginger and Pepper ground
Sheſſed or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet.

May 18 tu4w

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 ſouth Second-ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publiſhing, by ſubſcription, The

Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

IN North-America, from the original inſtitution and ſettlement of that province, under the firſt proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION,

Reſpecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general ſtate, in which it flouriſhed, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, uſeful and intereſting to be known, reſpecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum eſt benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud abſurdum eſt, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores eſſe quam urbanas, minuenda eſt hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legiſlator of the Quakers, (in Pennſylvania) had the ſucceſs of a conqueror, in eſtabliſhing and defending his colony, among ſavage tribes, without ever drawing the ſword; the goodneſs of the moſt benevolent rulers, in treating his ſubjects as his own children; and the tenderneſs of an univerſal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without diſtinction of ſect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but perſonal merit, that entitled every member of ſociety to the protection and emolument of the State."

Eſſay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in ſheep and calf, for the choice of the ſubſcribers; on paper ſimilar to that of the conditions, *as publiſhed in the Subſcription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handſomely engraved, will be prefixed to the firſt, and a map or ſketch of Pennſylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the ſecond volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be four dollars and an half in ſheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, two dollars on the delivery of the firſt volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the ſecond.

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Subſcriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulſon, jun. Printer, No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-ſtreet; by Iſaac Collins, Printer, and Joſeph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleaſants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other perſons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE higheſt price in ready money will be given for gold or ſilver bullion, old gold or ſilver, or gold duſt, at No. 29, North Seventh-ſtreet.

April 20 2aw6w

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Profeſſor of Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy in the College of New-Jerſey.

May 22 mwf3p

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A good 3 ſtory Brick Houſe,

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May 26 §6t

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Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glaſs
Two Trunks of beſt Patent, Silk and Cotton Hoſiery

April 18. 4aw

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the ſaid directors or any two of them ſhall and may require any ſum or ſums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building of ſaid bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the directors to ſue for and recover in the name of the company ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid: And the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition after public notice ſhall have been given at leaſt for three months in all the newſpapers herein before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid to the uſe and benefit of the company."

The above extract is publiſhed for the information of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1ſt November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1ſt September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1ſt November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

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Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

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February 6 mwf

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April 3. §

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February 22. §.

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